

W. M. MILLS, at Fredericksburg, Va., is prepared to furnish subscribers to the *Star* with their papers early every morning. Persons wanting the paper will be promptly attended to by leaving their names and addresses with him.

A. B. OWENS, No. 70 High st., Portsmouth, Va., will furnish subscribers to the *Evening Star* with their papers regularly every morning after its issue.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer* contains a luminous article upon the "War and the Eastern Question," wherein it is argued that the only party to the contest, acting upon disinterested purposes, is Turkey; and further, that Russian dominion over Constantinople and the surrounding territory, whenever it shall prevail there, will be an improvement upon the existing condition of things in that quarter—a benefit to the interests of humanity.

The *Union* contains the speech of Judge Douglas at the dinner recently given in his honor at the Tremont House, Chicago. The official journal also defends Senator Gwin against an anonymous charge originating in California.

The *Sentinel* comments on our relations with France, as exemplified in the *Soule* affair.

We are indebted to Joe Shillington for a copy of Godey's *Lady's Book* for November. Joe is ever mindful, continually adding to our shilling library.

Shillington has also sent us "Yankee Notions," for December. It is decidedly the richest number yet out. We advise our political friends, who have the blues about the late elections, to purchase copies that they may have a hearty laugh. Shillington has the latest number of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art." We are pleased to see that the publishers have determined to continue this valuable publication.

We have been presented with a neat little volume called *Morrison's Strangers' Guide* in Washington. It is well gotten up, and contains about forty well executed engravings of the principle buildings and works of art in our city. All who visit the capital, and are strangers, should have a copy of this publication.

Taylor & Maury have sent us that sterling publication, *The London Quarterly Review* for October. As usual it contains criticisms upon some of the best publications of the day.

Cole's *Revolver*.—The English papers state that the number of the repeating pistols or revolvers manufactured by Mr. Cole during the last two years amounts to two hundred thousand. The *Viceroy of Egypt* has lately ordered five thousand of them for the equipment of his cavalry; and the British *Beard of Ordnance* dispatched, some time ago, ten thousand to the Baltic fleet.

A desperate battle was fought on the Ohio river lately near Louisville, between two parties, hunters and raftsmen, who had been over the river hunting. The hunters fired discharges from their long guns and the raftsmen used short axes and revolvers. One of the hunters, named Ray, was wounded in the arm and breast, and both the raftsmen were crippled and compelled to beat a retreat. The battle was commenced by the raftsmen running into the other party and striking them with their oars. Hunting must be an agreeable sport in that vicinity.

The *New York Election*.—The *Evening Post* of Saturday evening says:

We give to day what purports to be official returns from all but two counties in the State, Schuylker and New York, which are not likely to vary much from the figures we make. They give a majority over Seymour 958. We do not know of this majority being overcome.

The newest forms of bonnets, as made by fashionable milliners at Paris, come forward on the top of the head in the *Mohair* style, then spread wide at the cheeks and set close around the chin. Velvet and satin mixed are used as the materials for winter bonnets.

The Boston Journal, Whig, cautions politicians against joining the Know Nothing party, reminding them of the advice of the old fisherman—"never go clumming at high water."

PERSONAL.

A Mr. Marshall, colored preacher in Savannah, has attained the advanced age of 88.

There is a man in the New York custom house named Isaacs, who was born in 1777, and entered the naval office in 1796.

Brigham Young's time as Governor of Utah, is legally out. Young is now doing business as the Squatter Sovereign of the Mormons and their Harem.

A distinguished lawyer in Court-street, in Boston, missed his K. N. office boy, after day election. In the course of the day news was received that the young Blackstone had been elected a member of the Legislature, and had remained at home to receive the congratulations of his political friends.

The *Crusader*, a Kaow Nothing organ of New York, is edited and published by Father Gavazzi and Sechi de Casali, both un-naturalized Italians.

John M. Botts, of Virginia, has written a letter to the Whigs of New Jersey, proclaiming himself in favor of Know Nothingism.

The *New York Express* says that the leading "high-churchmen" in the Episcopal Church in this country are Bishops Whittingham, of Maryland, and Doane, of New Jersey; the leading "low-churchmen" are Bishops Melville, of Ohio, who has been denounced as "little better than a Presbyterian." In the diocese of New York the majority of the clergy and laity adhere to the high-church dogmas.

In Accomac county, Va., an amiable young man named James Ames had a dispute with his step father, and ripped open his bowels from the breast down, laid open his heart an inch or two, then propped him up against a fence and cut his throat from ear to ear, and was convicted in a court of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Hon. Henry A. Wise defended him, and saved his life by one of the most thrilling appeals ever listened to.

By the official count Justin S. Morrill, Whig, is chosen representative to Congress in the second district of Vermont, by 59 majority.

At the sale of Barnum's Menageries, the great master of humbug purchased one of the elephants, as he said to use for work on his farm. A gentleman asked if the rhinoceros would not be useful for farm work, and whether he would draw? Barnum replied that he did not know, but he had found he did not draw at the Museum.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

New York.—Though the telegraphic reports of the result of the New York election still keep us in a fog, as it were, it is past doubt that its effect, politically speaking, has been and is to be capital for the future of the Democratic party of that State. The official returns show that at this time the Hard organization is merely nominal, the number of votes thrown for its gubernatorial candidate being less than the average of late years for the most ultra nominees of the school of abolitionists who repudiate the Union and the Bible as the rules for all Americans' political and moral guidance. Indeed, Hardism, since the result of this election has been ascertained, passes merely for the political joke of the times. A large wing of that former party voted for Ullman, while some sixty-five or seventy thousand of its former voters—two thirds—voted for Seymour. There were perhaps twenty thousand Free-soil Softs in the whole State who finally disconnected themselves from the Democratic party, going over to the Seward Whig ticket, and voting straight through the Whig ticket—Clark at the head of it. The result in Preston Kings' county of St. Lawrence proves this fact; Clark having received there the usual overwhelming majority for the Democrats. According to the returns from that county, it is evident that full six thousand persons, who heretofore acted with the Democratic party voted the Seward ticket on this occasion, "straight out"—as they say in New York.

We remark above that the Democratic party has been greatly strengthened in the result of this election. We are satisfied that in it the two extreme wings of the former Democratic organization sloughed off. The very ultra Hards went off to the Nativist organization, while the very ultra Free-soilers went off to the now new Anti-slavery Whig party, who assume to themselves the title of "Republicans." Though that party in non-slaveholding States south of New York, as well as in the Massachusetts and Maine elections have had the aid of "Know Nothingism," it is already very clear that the latter, finding they have strength to stand alone, have set up for themselves, and, aiming to become national in their influence, will continue to seek to divest themselves of responsibility for the acts of their northern and western brethren who have voted for Abolitionists for Congress and other officers in order to show their strength as it were.

We need hardly write here that there are two features in the policy of the new party to which we shall ever be opposed: First, the identification of religion with politics in this country; and next, the adoption of *secrecy* as a means of affecting American public affairs. We are willing, however, to give them credit for what they have effected in New York in the way of withdrawing the conservative Whig vote from the Abolition nominee. In doing this they have exposed the real weakness of the Seward cause. A month before the election we predicted that Clark would, in the end, be supported by few others than confirmed isamites. In coming to that conclusion we anticipated that Know Nothingism would absorb the conservative Whig vote. The result has borne out this judgment to the letter. So far as the Democratic party of the State of New York are concerned, they are in a better condition now than at any previous time since the nomination of Polk. In that they split. They came together in the election of Pierce, not on principle, but in the hope (each wing) of getting the better of the other in the division of the spoils. The result of that division—as both could not be preferred—sent off the disappointed wing growling. They were the Administration's bitter enemies up to the day of the New York election. In that election, at least sixty-five thousand of them buried the hatchet, renewing in good faith their allegiance to their former political associations. They have now (the two united wings) what they have not had for years before, viz: a leader and a common faith. They have Seymour for the *brass*—a man of unbounded popularity throughout the Empire State; and for the latter, they have the policy of acquiescence in the Nebraska bill, as leaving with the people of the Territories, when they shall become States, the right and duty of determining what their institutions shall be. This is the American doctrine of popular sovereignty—the only one upon which all sections of the Confederacy can unite. We congratulate them, therefore, on being in a far better condition than at any previous time for the last six years.

The Last Humberg.—We perceive that correspondents of some of the northern papers writing from this city, are already proclaiming what the President contemplates saying in the annual message, in the preparation of which he is now understood to be engaged. One of these gentlemen gravely assures the public that he certainly will ask Congress to put thirty millions of dollars at his disposal, as a war fund, and will argue that our relations with Spain render that measure wise, &c. Another, more moderate than that writer, says that he will only ask for some ten millions, after that fashion. Upon other points they profess to give similar details with reference to what he intends to say in the message. Now, this is all the sheerest balderdash imaginable. No man outside of the Cabinet can possibly know any thing concerning what the message is to be, and these stories are written in the absence of any truthful news concerning any thing of interest transpiring in this city. The President is engaged in the preparation of the message, which all may know who will. And that is all that any body outside of his Cabinet can know at present, in any such connection.

The Want of a Navy.—On the part of this Government, was realized by all thinking men here, during the past week, when it was not deemed impossible that we might soon be on bad terms with France. Our public men—legislative—seem, for the most part, incapable of realizing the fact, that the Navy of the United States is next to no Navy at all, when compared with that of any first class maritime power of Europe. They turn to statistics in such a case as we had last week, and for the moment, realize the fact that to get suddenly into war with any such power would be to insure the utter annihilation of our commerce on the ocean, with the loss of perhaps ten times as much to our business men as it would cost the Government to get ready for any such emergency. As the danger blows over, the realization of the necessity for an efficient navy vanishes with it, and they at once begin to calculate that it is easier to swim with the current of popular opinion, denouncing naval expenditures as unnecessary extravagance, than to undertake to explain to their constituents the fact that greatly increased and increasing foreign commerce absolutely requires for its safety, under all circumstances, a greatly increased and increasing navy.

From Cuba.—We have again, this morning, private advice from Cuba. They are to the 15th inst., the very latest received any where. Our correspondent in Havana, than whom no man on the island is better informed, feels certain that the day for the independence of Cuba is rapidly approaching. He is sure that the disaffection to the Government is now far greater than ever before, and that the Crooles have very generally of late managed to procure effective arms, while a critical examination of the Government's means of defence, made by the chief of the patriot organization, has satisfied them that their plans must succeed. We shall certainly not be surprised at any time within the next three months to hear of a revolution there, and that the revolutionists hold all the island except a few fortified positions, long enough to make armed emigration from the United States to Cuba a lawful procedure, the emigrants taking the chances of a capture on the way.

Speculations on Public Lands.—A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* pronounces it almost impossible to prevent false pre-emption locations under the graduation law. This law, it will be recollected, puts the price of the public lands longest in the market down to 12 1/2 cents. On the 30th of October, the General Land Office issued a circular, which being observed at the various land offices, can hardly fail to operate as an effective bar against the acquisition of good titles to any locations of lands under the graduation law not made in strict accordance with the spirit of the provisions thereof. This particular law provides in detail against locations under it, except to actual settlers, those designed to become actual settlers, or persons disposed to increase the size of their farms adjoining the tracts of public lands which they desire to take up. The circular in question was to carry out this feature of that legislation.

The New York Gubernatorial Election.—It is now reduced to a certainty that the report of the State canvassers can alone settle this knotty question. The county canvassers in some counties of the State, according to their custom, have thrown out votes for "H." Seymour, instead of "Horatio" Seymour. The State canvassers, to whom these votes are returned as for a different person than Horatio Seymour, are expected, according to their custom, to "bount" them for the latter. Governor Seymour's friends here and in New York, feeling assured that there are enough such votes in existence to secure his election are perfectly easy, under the multiplicity of conflicting rumors on the subject which we have had from Albany at late.

GEORGETOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 20, 1854.

The recent advance in the value of real estate in our city differs in one very important particular from the advance which has occurred in nearly all the cities, small and large, in this section of Union, and is one that is not likely to be affected, so far as it is at all, by any pressure in the money market or bank panic that may occur. While, in most cases, the advance elsewhere has been brought about mainly by a speculative demand, which must of necessity be checked to a greater or less extent by any interruption in the money market, nothing of the kind has existed in Georgetown. There has been no speculative demand. Every one of the many sales which have occurred has been to actual settlers, old residents, who, through industry and frugality, have saved sufficient to enable them to buy or build, either to rent or to be occupied by themselves; or to persons from elsewhere, who have been drawn here and have become residents, by the tide of prosperity which has attended the efforts of our enterprising merchants and mechanics for the last several years, consequently the advance must be permanent, and increase rather diminish.

Our business men furnish many natural advantages for mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, facilities for reaching our market are constantly improving, navigation upon our Canal is growing more permanent and less liable to interruption from breaks every year. The financial condition of our Corporation, banks, merchants, and manufacturers (mainly of flour) were in a more safe and healthy condition, consequently business must continue to increase, and in the same ratio that business increases will the demand for, and value of real property increase. We doubt not, if the wise suggestions thrown out in the *Star* of Thursday last, were taken hold of and acted upon by the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, but that a fresh impetus would be given to the prosperity of both places. Let all sectional feelings, all jealousy, all strife be laid aside, and let our Corporations, as you suggested, appoint a set of long-headed, liberal minded, public spirited representatives to attend to the interests of both places before Congress, and let them set upon the old motto, "in union there is strength," and we venture to assert that they will accomplish more real good for both places during one session of Congress than they will in a whole life-time acting as we have been heretofore, Washington pulling one way and Georgetown the other. Permit us to say to you that your suggestions met with the hearty approbation of every one of our citizens who read it.

There will be services in all of our churches on Thanksgiving day, and sermons appropriate to the occasion, preached by the respective pastors. At 7 o'clock p. m. there will be a Sabbath school exhibition in the Methodist Episcopal church. We doubt not the occasion will be one of much interest.

Flour this morning is held at \$8.25 a \$8.40, but little selling. Wheat—red \$1.50 a \$1.65. White 1.25 a \$1.35. Corn—white and yellow 75 a 80. Oats 47 c.

A Special Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the street Baptist Church this (Monday) EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. T. N. HANKE, and an essay read by Wm. Q. FOSCO, on the subject of "The Christian's Duty in the Establishment of the permanent Seat of Government of the United States." The public is cordially invited to attend. J. HALL MOORE, Sec. Nov 20—

Attention, Marion Rifemen.—A meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the above Company, at 12 o'clock, on the subject of "The Rifemen's Duty in the Establishment of the permanent Seat of Government of the United States." The public is cordially invited to attend. JAS. L. FOXWELL, O. S. Nov 20—

The Soldier's Clothing.—The following general order is just being issued from the War Department, viz: GENERAL ORDER, No. 30. The subjoined statement of the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment, and his proportion for each year respectively, as established by the Secretary of War under the regulations of 1851, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Under further orders, clothing will be settled for at the prices set forth in "General Orders" No. 7, of May 13, 1854.

By order of the Secretary of War: S. COOPER.

Statement exhibiting the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment (of five years), and his proportion for each year respectively, as established by the Secretary of War under the regulations of 1851.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
Cap, complete.	2	1	1	1	1	7
Pompon.	1	0	1	0	0	2
Eagle and ring.	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cover.	2	1	2	2	2	9
Coat.	2	1	2	2	2	9
Trousers.	3	2	3	2	3	13
Flannel shirt.	3	3	3	3	3	15
"drawers."	2	2	2	2	2	11
Bootees, pair.	4	4	4	4	4	20
Stockings, pair.	4	4	4	4	4	20
Leather stock.	1	0	1	0	0	2
Great coat.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fatigue frock.	1	0	1	0	0	2
"overall."	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blanket.	1	0	1	0	0	2

*Mounted men may receive one pair of "boots" and two pairs of "bootees," instead of four pairs of bootees.

NOTE.—As the metal shoulder scales, letters, numbers, castles, and shells and flames, will last for many years, they will be borne on the return as company property, in the same manner as are saddles, knapsacks and straps, haversacks, canteens and straps, and other articles of camp and garrison equipage, and will be charged to the soldier only when lost or destroyed through neglect.

A Clerical Resignation.—Mr. E. C. Grier, North Carolina, has resigned the \$1,400 per annum (3d class) clerkship which he held in the Navy Department.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Friday, the 17th of Nov., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stock.	\$49,501 78
For paying other Treasury debts.	33,326 00
For the Customs.	38,196 46
For covering into the Treasury from Lands.	4,960 61
Covered into the Treasury from Customs.	2,946 56
For the War Department.	12,108 40
For repaying in the War Department.	7,739 17
For the Navy Department.	1,600 00
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Excitement at the Funeral of a Priest.

Hartford, Conn., on Saturday last, was the theatre of great excitement, growing out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic Bishop to be buried near the church. In consequence of some difficulty with Brady, the Bishop had suspended him, and the treatment the latter had received is believed to have induced the disease with which he dies. The people, siding with their former pastor, determined that he should be buried near the church, as he had requested, and on Friday afternoon they had dug a large place for the purpose of building a receptacle for the coffin. This morning the hole was found to have been filled up by the orders of the Bishop; but the people were not to be defeated, and, despite the efforts of the Bishop and priests, succeeded in again opening it. The Bishop then refused to open the church for the funeral service; but, after an hour's delay, the people again succeeded, and the church was opened, when it was found that the altar was so fixed that mass could not be celebrated. But the people again triumphed, had things put to rights, and a priest, a friend to the deceased, said mass. It was reported that Father B. had been poisoned.

Several persons died very suddenly in Salisbury, Md., last week, immediately after indulging freely in eating oysters. The symptoms are said to have been those of Asiatic cholera.

We learn from the *Buffalo, N. Y. Democrat*, that in the country, a few miles from the city, the snow is several inches deep and sleighs are running quite lively.

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OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 26, 1854.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the following-described stocks of the United States, that this department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 30th day of November next, portions of those stocks, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,840,000, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, by the parties who are to receive the amount thereof, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid, compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value, or amount specified in each certificate.
2. A premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1855, of 3 per cent; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable 31st December, 1862, of 11 per cent; on the stock of the loan authorized by the acts of 1847 and 1848, and redeemable, the former on the 31st December, 1867, and the latter on the 30th June, 1868, of 16 per cent; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1860, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1864 (commonly called the Texas Indemnity), six per cent.
3. Interest on the par of each certificate from the 1st of July, 1854, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts on the Treasury of the United States, to the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

But no certificate will be entitled to the benefit of this notice which shall not be actually received at the Treasury on or before the said 30th day of November next.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of Treasury.

The time during which the above named stocks will be purchased by this department upon the terms above specified is hereby extended to 31st December next, inclusive.

As the transfer books will be closed on the 1st December, when the current half year's interest becomes vested in the stockholder at that date, all certificates of inscribed stock must, in addition to the usual assignment to the United States, have an express assignment of the interest made by the stockholder thereon. Where the interest is not so assigned, or where the coupons payable on the 1st January next, in case of coupon stock, are not transmitted with the certificates, the premium and one day's interest only (less interest from the time of redemption to 1st January) will be included with the principal in the settlement.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1854.

ON the petition of SQUIRE WHIPPLE, of Albany, New York praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th of April, 1841, for an improvement in "the construction of Iron Castings," for seven years from the expiration of the said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of April, 1855—

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday the 26th of March next, at 12 o'clock; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office which will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Patents.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 16th March, 1855; depositions and other papers relied on as testimony, must be filed in the Office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Union*, *Intelligencer*, and *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.; *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Schenectady*, New York; and *Patriot*, Concord, N. H. once a week for three successive weeks, previous to the 26th day of March next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy and send their bills to the Patent Office, with the per containing this notice. Nov 20—law3v

FRENCH MILLINERY.
MR. J. K. THOMPSON
WILL OPEN MILLINERY
on this day, Nov. 20th, on Bridge st., between Jefferson and Congress sts., Georgetown.

CHARLES WALTER'S
Intelligence and General Agency Office,
No. 562 Seventh street, opposite the Centre Market.
Houses on Pennsylvania avenue for sale; and a house suitable for a dry goods store wanted.
Also, wanted situations for hands and some servants girls to fill empty places.
Corporation stock for sale. Nov 20—1w